

The Importance of Teacher's Pedagogical Skills in Educating Primary School Students in the Spirit of Decency

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Abstract: This article focuses on the responsibilities of the primary school teacher in the learning process and the responsibilities he or she should have in relation to the child entering the first grade. The importance of educating primary school students in the spirit of morality is also emphasized, as is the need for the pedagogical skills of the primary school teacher.

Keywords: Education, upbringing, Third Renaissance, profession, pedagogy, skill, demand, talent, culture, responsibility, experience, diagnostics.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirzyoev in his address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020 raised a lot of topical issues on education and well-being of citizens of this country. It envisages major measures to radically change and improve the living conditions of the people of Uzbekistan, to develop universal and quality education. In particular, in his report, President Islam Karimov said: "One of the main goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan in educating young people is that we have set ourselves the great goal of building the foundations of the Ushinshi Renaissance in our country. We need to create an environment and conditions for the upbringing of Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur," he said. It was noted that, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, healthy lifestyles, the development of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea. Beginning in the upbringing of such a person requires a great deal of effort, skill, and perseverance on the part of the teacher working in the field of education. [1.3]

In primary education pedagogy, based on the principle of unity of education and upbringing, a wide range of opportunities is created to conduct them in a dialectical unity. One of the main reasons for this is that in textbooks published for primary school students, the source, means and methodology of educational science is the "Qur'an Karim" and it is not difficult to see that it is based on works and teachings. It is not difficult to see that he relied on the works and teachings of such scholars as Az-Zamahshari, Ahmad Yassavi, al-Termizi, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Alisher Navoi, and Ibn Sina. The same approach was widely used in the 10th, 14th and 16th centuries, when science and culture flourished in modern Uzbekistan. It is the task of today to apply the blessed experience of this history in every class, in every science, in every education and upbringing.

"What is pedagogical skill?" Russian pedagogues K.D. As Ushinsky puts it: "A teacher must know teaching and know it not only theoretically but also practically. A teacher's pedagogical skills can be seen mainly in the classroom, because the content of the lesson is essentially the most important thing for the teacher in school."

The nationalization of the content of education in the pedagogical activity of primary school teachers and, on this basis, the harmonization of intellectual and educational results, the use of pedagogical opportunities to increase student activity will help students understand the national values of the Uzbek people. So, in the context of pedagogical education, the principle of national, scientific and educational direction is once again proved. In the formation of the spiritual culture of students, its intellectual, moral, aesthetic, artistic and other aspects are integrated and interact with each other. The effectiveness of this influence depends on important

pedagogical requirements, such as the student's scientific interest, needs and requirements in the educational process, the compatibility of these features with the requirements of the spiritual development of society, the effective use of knowledge.

The radical changes that are taking place in the educational process in our country require the acceleration of each educational sector, while the way of introducing innovations is always complex and long. In fact, tomorrow's day begins today. The future of our country depends on the comprehensive and harmonious development of our children in schools today. In today's time, the demand for a primary school teacher also consists in educating a comprehensively developed individual. To do this, it will be necessary to carry out a thorough study of the community of students and students, mainly in two ways. The first side is the organization of a certain specific educational process, while the second side refers to the general psychological processes.

Each primary school teacher, relying on her work experience, studies the young characteristics of students and collects the information she receives about them and systematizes them.

In this, the teacher can use several techniques:

1. Method of verification

Non-experimental methods:

a) observation; b) conversation; C) distribution of questionnaires; d) analysis of the results of students ' activities;

2. Experimental method:

a) decisive for moral issues; b) remembering the features of beauty the necessary information; c) pedagogical and psychological experiments.

3. Diagnostic method:

a) a method that determines the quality of knowledge;

b) mixed method;

On the basis of a diagnostic program that shows the level of education of the student, the primary schoolchildren were examined by age characteristics and presented with a diagnostic sample that revealed the manifestation of the characteristics inherent in their teacher in their students.

Educated-100% in teaching -80% -90% in teaching

Knowledge-teaching 100% -students 90% -100%

The following conclusion can be drawn from the results of the inspection. From the results of the examination, it can be concluded that the performance of the primary school teacher helps to clearly imagine what each child in the class is like.

The results of the study of primary school teachers allow us to draw the following conclusions:

All of the tasks that students perform during and after school can have different effects on the student's personality, depending on how they are organized by the elementary school teacher.

Indication is a mirror of knowledge. Especially in the primary class, including in the 1st Class, the appropriate and productive use of instructive weapons is of great importance. The instructions of the lesson are of great interest to students and greatly contribute to the expansion of their imagination, the growth of independent thinking and observation skills, the full assimilation of lesson materials, the thorough understanding of knowledge.

The results of the study of primary school teachers make it possible to draw the following conclusion:

1. All assignments that students perform during the learning process and in the extra time can

have a different level of impact on the student's personality depending on how organized the primary school teacher is.

2. The teacher's deep sense of responsibility for teaching and educating students, conscious attitude to pedagogical work, the skill of coaching with his other most subtle aspects are seen mainly in the lesson and they are manifested in the behavior and character traits of his students.

If the teacher uses different visualizations in the course of the lesson, the children's thinking skills, writing skills, computing skills increase.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the use of modern educational tools and works of A.Z. This not only increases the effectiveness of teaching, but also achieves full mastery by increasing student activity. Achieving today's learning effectiveness is measured by the teacher's work, so that each teacher makes extensive use of integrated lesson plans in the teaching process so that students have a clear and accurate methodological impact based on their individual characteristics. will be possible. He can truly discover not only his own but also the student's hidden potential.

Thus, every primary school teacher, first of all, should study the age characteristics of students, pay serious attention to its results and strive to have a positive impact on the personality of this student, a sense of thirst for knowledge. Strengthening, learning the age characteristics of students should look for ways to further develop qualities such as a sense of responsibility. Only then can we have a certain educational and pedagogical impact on the overall development of the younger generation.

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